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arrivals from Persia and from provinces in China south of the thirtieth degree of latitude.

The sanitary commission of the Scheld has amended the regulations for the treatment of vessels arriving from infected countries at the sanitary station of Doel, as follows:

1. No. 4 of paragraph 3, applicable to receivers of goods, requires said receivers to certify that goods which require special handling and packing, have been handled and packed in the manner required.
2. Among the goods enumerated in clause *a* are included "untanned hides."
3. Under No. 4, "peacock feathers" are omitted.
4. Under No. 8, "human hair" and "unmanufactured animal hair not mechanically compressed and packed in bales secured with iron hoops" are added.
5. Under 13 is added "green, salted, or lye-soaked hides that have been hand packed, unless the packing has been accomplished without the workmen coming in contact with the cargo."

RUSSIA.—The Governor-General of Tashkend has ordered a cordon to be established, on the outbreak of plague in Afghanistan, on the Amu-Darja-Pendsch line from the springs of Ak-Tasch to Womtsch. The custom-house officer of Turkestan is directed not to allow natives of India and Indian wares to be transported across the Amu-Darja-Pendsch line. Similar orders have been given by the Emir of Buchara to his officials on the Afghan frontier.

TURKEY.—The council of health resolved, February 23, to establish a quarantine station at Adjir, a port opposite the Island of Bahrein, in order to allow the coast trade, which supplies the garrison at Nedjd and the small coast towns with provisions, to be carried on.

SPAIN.—By royal order of February 27 the regulations of September 23, 1892, and February 19, 1897, are applied to arrivals from all countries which are infected with plague, or which, on account of their proximity to plague-infected ports, may be considered suspicious. The said localities are the seacoast of the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Arabia, the Bay of Bengal, the Chinese and Japanese ports, and ports of Hindustan not declared infected. Arrivals from these localities are subject to quarantine for observation.

PORTUGAL.—By ministerial order of March 1 the regulations of February 10 are extended to apply to arrivals coming direct from Arabian ports or having stopped at intermediate ports.

BRITISH EAST INDIES.—The government of Madras and the chief commissioner of Burmah have ordered quarantine regulations at the ports of Tuticorin and Akyab against arrivals from Bombay and Karachi. The same regulations apply to arrivals from Perim, Aden, and the ports on the Somali coast, as are already in force for arrivals from Madras and Rangoon.

#### BRAZIL.

##### *Sanitary reports from Rio de Janeiro.*

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, *March 1, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended February 27, 1897:

There were 7 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 3; 9 from yellow fever, an increase of 3; 8 from beriberi, a decrease of 5; 2 from enteric fever, an increase of 1; 2 from leprosy, none in the foregoing week; 44 from tuberculosis, the same as in last week; none from influenza, and 309 from all causes, an increase of 26.

*Beriberi*.—The cases of this disease are decreasing, and still confined to the forts.

*Leprosy*.—The 2 deaths from this disease were in the leper hospital, and were cases from the interior. The disease may be said not to exist at this port.

*Yellow fever*.—We are at the height of the yellow fever season, and have only the small showing in the report of to-day. The health of the port continues good for the season.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected or received bills of health from this office: February 22, steamship *Nutfield*, British, St. Lucia, West Indies. February 23, ship *Servia*, British, for Mobile, Ala., and ship *George T. Hay*, British, for Sapelo Sound, Georgia. February 25, steamship *Wordsworth*, Belgian, for New York, N. Y.; steamship *Sirona*, British, for Galveston, Tex., and steamship *Topaz*, British, for Philadelphia, Pa. February 26, ship *Lizzie Burrilo*, British, for Sandy Hook, New York; steamship *Skarpsno*, Norwegian, for Fernandina, Fla., and steamship *Huelva*, British, for St. Lucia, West Indies. February 27, steamship *De Bay*, British, from Santos for New York, N. Y.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 8, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended March 6, 1897:

There were 8 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 1; 7 from yellow fever, a decrease of 2; 11 from *beriberi*, an increase of 3; 33 from tuberculosis, a decrease of 11, and 276 from all causes, a decrease of 33.

The health of the town is excellent, there being no epidemic here, a very unusual thing for the season.

Since last report the following-named ships were inspected or received bills of health from this office: March 3, steamship *Amalpi*, German, Santos to New York; steamship, *Halbein*, British, from Santos to New Orleans, La.; steamship *Kington*, British, for New Orleans, and steamship *Imperial Prince*, British, from Santos for New York. March 4, steamship *Bendi*, British, New Orleans, and bark *Albatross*, Portuguese, for Pensacola, Fla. March 5, barkentine *White Wings*, American, for Baltimore, Md., and bark *Kelverdale*, British, for Pensacola, Fla. March 6, steamship *Turret Age*, British, for Fernandina, Fla., and steamship *Buffon*, British, for New York.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

CUBA.

*Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.*

April 3: The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended April 1 there were in that city 13 deaths from yellow fever, with 50 new cases, and 150 new cases of smallpox, with 21 deaths.

March 30: The United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended March 27 there were in that city no new cases and no deaths from yellow fever, and 120 cases and 34 deaths from smallpox.

March 29: The United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports that